

JPRS 80600

19 April 1982

Vietnam Report

No. 2359

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

19 April 1982

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2359

CONTENTS

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Hanoi Military Task Reviewed (Do Hoang Mao; HANOI MOI, 22 Jan 82)	1
Struggle Against Bad Elements, Illegal Emigration Gangs (HANOI MOI, 30 Jan 82)	4
Good Preparations for 1982 Militia Cadre Training Urged (Nguyen Minh Thien; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 5 Mar 82).....	6
Activities of Village Militia Unit in Quang Ninh Detailed (Nguyen Duc Nhuan; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 5 Mar 82).....	8
General Outlines Steps to Bolster Vietnam Economically, Defensively (Hoang Minh Thao; NHAN DAN, 5 Mar 82)	10
Ben Tre Province Bolsters Full-Time Militia (Nguyen Thanh; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 9 Mar 82).....	13
Story Overheard at Bus Station Leads to Plot (Pham Tuan; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 9 Mar 82)	15
Blackmarketeers Taking Shortcut Arrested (Mai Nam Thang; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 9 Mar 82)	17
Military Urged To Make Self-Sufficiency Production More Effective (Editorial; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 15 Mar 82)	19
Pipeline Pumping Station Improves Local Relations (Dao Van Su; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 5 Mar 82)	21

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

- Soviet-Aided Phosphate Plant Expanded
(NHAN DAN, 15 Mar 82) 24

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

- Party Admits 280,000 New Members, Issues 1.5 Million Party
Cards
(QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 15 Mar 82) 25

- Central Committee Plenum Issues Socio-Economic Guidelines
(NHAN DAN, 15 Mar 82) 26

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

- Trial Authority of Economic Arbitrators Modified
(NHAN DAN, 26 Feb 82) 28

- Strong Measures To Stop Illegal Fuel Trade Urged
(HANOI MOI, 3 Feb 82) 29

- Crackdown on Illegally Built Shops Reported
(HANOI MOI, 10 Feb 82) 30

- Uncontrolled Production of Tet Liquor Denounced
(HANOI MOI, 6 Feb 82) 31

- Sale of Sugar, Monosodium Glutamate Announced
(HANOI MOI, 22 Jan 82) 33

AGRICULTURE

- Localities Asked by State To Subsidize New Economic Zones
(NHAN DAN, 25 Feb 82) 34

- Association of Agriculture With Forestry Emphasized
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 24 Feb 82) 36

- Northern Provinces Attain 69.5 Percent of Grain Mobilization
Norm
(NHAN DAN, 16 Mar 82) 38

- 'NHAN DAN' Editorial Urges Development of Animal Husbandry in
Mekong Delta
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 5 Mar 82) 40

- 'NHAN DAN' Reader Calls for Better Protection of Dikes
(NHAN DAN, 5 Mar 82) 41

LIGHT INDUSTRY

- Low Quality of Matches Deplored
(HANOI MOI, 29 Jan 82) 42

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

- 'NHAN DAN' Editorial Urges Speed-Up in Transportation
Turnaround Time
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 16 Mar 82) 43

POPULATION CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

- Strong Measures Against Fortune Tellers Urged
(HANOI MOI, 5 Feb 82) 45

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HANOI MILITARY TASK REVIEWED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 22 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Sen Col Do Hoang Mao, Deputy Commander of the Capital Military Region: "Changes and Initial Results in the Local Military Task in the Capital"]

[Text] In the light of the party military line, following various directives and resolutions of the Municipal Party Committee and People's Committee and other party committees and the people's administration at all levels and along with the results obtained in the economic, cultural and social fields—, the local military task carried out over the recent past in Hanoi has made obvious progress.

Clearly aware of the important role and scope of the militia and self-defense forces in the people's war for the defense of the fatherland, party committees and the administration at all levels have considered the building and strengthening of these forces with the aim of heightening their combat power and standard of combat readiness as one of the fundamental themes of the local military task. Based on all types of activities at the grassroots level, party committees and the administration at all levels have drawn up a specific plan to build and strengthen the militia and self-defense forces, to ensure that their numerical strength is appropriate and to endow them with good political qualities. Party organizations have increased the number of prominent party and youth union members in the militia and self-defense forces (of which 16.86 percent are party members, 36.92 percent are youth union members and 27.7 percent are demobilized and reassigned military personnel). In the rural areas, the militia organization and activities have been maintained since the implementation of a new agricultural management mechanism. Many villages such as Yen So, Phu Linh, Tien Phong, Duc Tu, Xuan Phuong and Dan Phuong have not only firmly kept up the [militia] movement but have also made further progress. Great efforts have been exerted to build up the self-defense forces among wards. Self-defense command sections have been set up in 100 percent of the total number of wards and either a self-defense platoon or company has been set up in each of the 80 percent of the total number of wards (as compared with only 23 percent in 1980). For many years, methodic activities have been carried out by self-defense units set up within various organs and enterprises such as the Posts and Telegraph Equipment Factory, the Thong Nhat Electric Motors Factory, the Transformers Factory, the Quang Trung Machine Works, the Level-I Pharmaceuticals Corporation, the Oriental Medicine Hospital, the Economic Planning College, etc.

While perfecting the organizational aspect through a firm adherence to the training task which is considered central in the process of building the armed forces in peacetime, all units have made great efforts to execute and fulfill the training plan: Training has been carried out fairly well by 87.9 percent of the total number of basic units (broken down into 95.6 percent of the total number of villages and 85.7 percent of the total number of self-defense units), by over 90 percent of the total number of commanding cadres at various echelons and by 91.36 percent of all the combat forces. The number of self-defense units having completed the training plan is larger than that in 1980 (when only 75 percent of their total number completed training).

The fact that the organization of the militia and self-defense forces has been perfected and that they have performed study and training successfully and have maintained and stepped up all kinds of activity is evidenced by their ability to closely coordinate with the public security force and the army and to participate in maintaining political security and social order and security in the capital city. Party committees at all levels, the administration and enterprise directors have brought the assault role of the militia and self-defense forces into play in performing productive labor and in embanking and repairing dikes and protective walls to control floods and typhoons.

By combining the emulation movement among the militia and self-defense forces with the major movement to "develop the good nature of the armed forces and raise their combat power", the emulation movement has been firmly kept up and expanded among the basic units [of the militia and self-defense forces]. The number of good units having won the "Determined to Win" title has increased by 9 percent over 1980.

The task of calling up youths for military service and army building has been done routinely every year. In Hanoi, this task has had to be carried out simultaneously in different sectors—rural areas, streets, state agencies and enterprises. Due to the concentrated guidance and the sound organization of task execution exercised by party committees and by the administration and various sectors at all levels, our municipality has been able to brilliantly carry out the 1981 induction of youths.

Our municipality has satisfactorily carried out the army's rear policy and effectively motivated families of fallen heroes, wounded soldiers, military personnel and cadres and combatants in the armed forces to enthusiastically carry out production, tasks, study and combat. In 1981, the remaining problems relating to the implementation of the rear policy have been basically solved. Soc Son and Ba Vi Districts and four precincts have properly organized the reception of military personnel returning home after fulfilling their mission and have gradually found employment for them.

However, in view of the requirements, missions, norms and plans, we still have weaknesses requiring correction such as the failure to closely link the building and strengthening of the militia and self-defense forces and the execution of the military task with the building of basic units that are stable and strong from all points of view. The activities of the militia

and self-defense forces have not yet been carried out evenly and regularly. In certain localities, youths have not yet been sufficiently and well prepared to join the army. The self-defense forces belonging to centrally-run agencies and enterprises in precincts have not yet been motivated to participate in maintaining political security and social order and security.

The resolution passed by the Municipal Party Committee Standing Committee on the local military task in 1982 has stressed the position and importance of the capital city as well as the need to defend it, analyzed the enemy schemes and tricks and set forth the military mission and task of the capital in 1982 as follows:

"On the basis of a thorough understanding of the political mission and military line of the party in the people's war to defend the fatherland, it is necessary to closely coordinate economic construction with the strengthening of national defense, to develop and protect the capital, to actively and positively prepare to readily fight and defeat all tricks and sabotage acts of the enemy and to absolutely safeguard political security and social order and security in the capital. Overall preparations must simultaneously be made to readily and fully meet the frontline's need for human and material support."

In carrying out the 1982 local military task, it is necessary to hold fast to the guiding concept of the Municipal Party Committee which is as follows:

--Reinforce the potential to maintain security and to defend the nation; firmly defend the capital under all circumstances and with the immediate objective of foiling the manifold war of destruction of the Beijing expansionist hegamonists in collusion with U.S. imperialism; firmly maintain political security and socialorder and security and simultaneously stand ready to defeat the enemy scheme to unleash a great war.

--Closely coordinate economy with national defense and vice versa, combine city development with city defense, closely link these tasks to the consolidation and building of primary organizations that are stable and strong from all points of view and associate the building of district fortresses with the development of districts within the agro-industrial structure.

--Consider quality improvement to be the principal objective; make realistic preparations for combat activities and combat readiness and stand ready to provide human and material support for the frontline.

--Bring about at all costs a vigorous change from the primary level on up so as to create an impetus for the coming years.

Fully aware of the role of the local military mission and task, party committees and the administration at all levels and sectors, mass organizations, agencies, enterprises and military organs at all echelons are developing the results obtained, overcoming shortcomings and weaknesses and resolutely putting the local military task into the right track so as to contribute to successfully carrying out the two strategic missions of the party.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

STRUGGLE AGAINST BAD ELEMENTS, ILLEGAL EMIGRATION GANGS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 30 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] For nearly a month, 24 units including 17 wards, 5 villages and 2 agencies and enterprises have criticized and educated a number of persons guilty of carrying out slanderous counterpropaganda, organizing illegal emigration and stealthily circulating reactionary and depraved cultural products.

Over 200 cadres and workers at the Dong Da Precinct Housing Repair Enterprise expressed great indignation at the wicked allegations of a man named Nguyen Doan Sau and asked the judiciary to severely deal with him. The People's Committee of Truc Bach Ward (Ba Dinh Precinct) organized a review of the activities of Dang Thi Minh, Hoang Ngoc Ha, Hoang Ngoc Hung and Nguyen Phi Hung residing at 35 Chau Long Street who were guilty of organizing illegal emigration.

Trung Liet Ward (Dong Da Precinct) held a conference to review the activities of Tran Thi Toan who was guilty of organizing illegal emigration. Over 300 representatives expressed great indignation and condemned the acts of the gang led by Tran Thi Toan who betrayed the fatherland by helping people to flee the country. This gang forced a woman whom they had enticed to flee the country to gag her baby with a piece of cloth while trying to cross the border. The baby was nearly choked to death. The gang then abandoned the woman and her baby amid a forest. Were it not for the montagnards and border defense combatants who came to their rescue, the woman and her child would have been in danger.

Nguyen Pham Thi alias Chap was criticized by 500 representatives of Nguyen Trung Truc Ward (Ba Dinh Precinct). A former member of the puppet armed forces, Thi had benefited from a lenient policy and been given a stable job. His son had been sent abroad by the government for professional training. However, Nguyen Pham Thi betrayed the fatherland by helping other people including his two children to flee abroad.

Many representatives of the Nguyen Trung Truc Ward people including old persons, youths and women condemned Thi's ingratitude and petitioned the responsible organs to sternly deal with him to set an example for others.

Cua Nam and Ly Thai To Wards (Hoan Kien Precinct) reviewed the activities of Mach Dinh Ba, 8A Dien Bien Phu Street, and Tran Van Kim, 45 Hang Dau Street. Kim and Ba pleaded guilty and promised to mend their ways. At Minh Khai Ward (Hai Ba Trung Precinct) and Phuong Lien Ward (Dong Da Precinct), the men named Hung, Ha and Chinh, 26 Hung Ky Pagoda Street, and Nguyen Dinh Chiem, 283 Kham Thien Market Lane, also admitted having betrayed the fatherland.

Along with such direct struggle, the abovementioned units have set forth measures to check the psywar allegations of the enemy and bad elements and to resolutely build and defend the socialist fatherland.

9332
CSO: 4209/258

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GOOD PREPARATIONS FOR 1982 MILITIA CADRE TRAINING URGED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Minh Thien: "Self-Defense Militia Forum: Make Good Preparations for the Supplementary Training of Self-Defense Militia Cadres in 1982"]

[Text] Last year, many localities paid adequate attention to supplementary training to improve the organization and command ability, and raise the technical and tactical levels, of the self-defense militia command cadres. The localities on the front line (the border, the seacoast, and the islands) had larger numbers of cadres who received supplementary training and had contents that were appropriate to the combat-readiness requirements and missions in each area of operations. Attention was also paid to the supplementary training of combat arms cadres and specialized technical cadres with regard to combat arms technology and tactics and with regard to specialized technical matters.

However, in general the training of self-defense militia cadres in the basic units has not ensured quality and is not yet closely tied in with the missions of combat training and building strong base-level self-defense militia.

In 1982 self-defense militia training must concentrate on the contents intended to meet the requirements of the mission of opposing the enemy's war of destruction and maintaining political security and social order and safety, while also meeting the requirements of combat in the key areas. Specifically, it must enter deeply into the training contents in order to improve the cadres' ability to organize and command, and serve as aides for the party committees; increase the ability of the self-defense militia cadres, especially from the squad level to the company level, to organize the implementation of the military tasks at the base level; and increase the detachment cadres' ability to manage, train, and organize development, and their combat command level.

In order to carry out the self-defense militia training and cadre training directions and missions for 1982 effectively and with high quality, the task of preparing for cadre training must be carried out early, and good preparations must be made in all respects. In the immediate future, we must do a good job of drafting and managing training plans. That is an important content which has a considerable affect on improving the quality of training. In order to have specific, appropriate plans it is necessary to examine and

categorize the cadres, and on that basis specifically determine the number of cadres who must receive supplementary training this year, the number of cadres who must receive supplementary training in the military schools of the military regions, provinces, and municipalities, and the number of cadres to be trained in the district and the base level.

It is necessary to concentrate on selectively resolving the cadre training contents, periods, and methods, above all with regard to the key cadres at the base level and the combat self-defense and militia detachments, especially the cadres of self-defense and militia detachments who directly command in combat and fulfill combat-alert and mobile missions.

Along with preparing plans, it is necessary to do a truly good job of preparing the training cadres and instructors in the schools and at the base level. That task must be prepared early, during the first months of the year, and we must hold indoctrination and supplementary classes for all instructors and training cadres regarding the contents of the self-defense militia in 1982, in order to unify the training contents and organization methods and make them appropriate to the level and characteristics of each cadre category and each area.

In order to attain high quality in the supplementary training of cadres, it is necessary to pay all-out attention to the preparation of material conditions for training. Each locality must take the initiative in meeting the material requirements to ensure that cadre training is in accord with the local capabilities and fully utilize the material training facilities left over from previous years, while cleverly combining them with persuading the people's mass organizations to help out and assign people who are self-supporting. In the bases which contract-out final output to groups and individual workers and implement the system of paying salaries according to output, it is necessary to do a good job of resolving the question of workdays and workpoints for the self-defense militia cadres participating in the training classes.

In 1982 the number of cadres needing supplementary training will be quite large and the requirements regarding quality will be greater than in past years, while the capabilities of the training cadres are weak and difficulties are being encountered in ensuring material facilities. Therefore, the task of preparing for the supplementary training of cadres must receive adequate attention in order to rapidly complete the training of self-defense militia cadres and create conditions for improving the quality of training and the quality of the development and strengthening of the self-defense militia forces.

5616
CSO: 4209/273

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ACTIVITIES OF VILLAGE MILITIA UNIT IN QUANG NINH DETAILED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Duc Nhuan: "Build Platoon-Sized Forces at the Base Level"]

[Text] Situated on the coast in the northeastern part of Quang Ninh Province, village H in Mong Cai District extends along the seacoast and the Chinese border. Most of the people in village H are engaged in agriculture. There are only two fishing units, with about 100 workers, in the village.

The people there must often cope with the provocative, encroaching activities of the enemy and struggle to prevent the bad elements from making arrangements to flee by sea, engage in blackmarketing, or flee abroad. The militia of village H have attained the "Determined-to-Win" designation 9 years in a row.

The success of village H has above all been due to the revolutionary ardor of the entire party organization and people in the village. Another important reason is that they know how to combine the economic and national defense missions. Everyone in village H clearly understood that in a place bordering an enemy, in order to have good production there must be strong on-the-spot combat forces, and in order to build strong on-the-spot combat forces we must continually promote production and improve the people's living conditions.

The militia forces are selected from among the healthy young cooperative members who work positively in the production units. They are organized into stand-by and mobile detachments under the unified command of the village military committee. The Secretary of the Party committee serves as the political officer and the cooperative director participates in the military command committee. Each production unit or vocational unit organizes a militia platoon headed by the unit leader or deputy leader. According to that organizational method, the production unit head can rationally divide his time between the day-to-day labor forces and those fulfilling combat-alert, training, patrolling, or sentry missions.

The village "invested" workpoints to develop two of those platoons into mobile combat units which the district military organ selected to be the district's mobile units. They are prepared to reinforce the other villages should fighting break out. The full-time militia units have camps where they can assemble and continually work with the regular army units in fulfilling missions at the border strongpoints. A reconnaissance detachment and a military engineering

detachment directly under the village military command cadres received meticulous professional training and continually fulfill the missions of monitoring the enemy's situation, strengthening fortifications and trenches, disarming mines, and serving production. In the combat platoons there have been organized transportation-supply and first-aid elements.

Comrade S, Secretary of the Party committee and political officer of the military committee, said that every year the militia of village H carry out combined maneuvers among the detachments in the village and between the village militia forces and the regular army units fulfilling missions in the locality.

The activities of the village H militia forces are tightly organized and strictly regulated. Ordinarily, the two mobile combat militia platoons are 100 percent combat-ready. In the good platoons, one-third of the troops are always on duty. When it is necessary to cope with the enemy's plots and border incursions, the ratio of militiamen on duty increases. When the situation is tense the military commanders order 100 percent of the militiamen on duty. In addition to its mission of monitoring the situation, the reconnaissance detachment has the missions of helping the command cadres relay directives and orders to the platoons and strengthening the bunkers and trenches in the village's central area.

In the task of building on-the-spot combat forces, the organization of militia training in order to attain high quality is not an easy task, especially in the localities in which production is developing slowly. In village H, that problem was posed and satisfactorily resolved by means of specific economic policies. Comrade N, Deputy Secretary of the Party committee and director of the cooperative, said that in accordance with the resolution of the congress of cooperative members, every year the cooperative expends an appropriate number of workdays on the local military work. Those workdays serve patrolling, border defense, defense of the rice fields and granaries, the construction of bunkers, trenches, and fortifications, the carrying out of training cycles, and the training of platoon and squad cadres. When fulfilling their combat-alert and training missions the militiamen receive the same workpoints as a progressive worker of a production unit. During the harvest season, when workers can earn two or three workpoints, the militiamen receive a similar number. The cadres and militiamen who are selected to participate in training or in exercises held by the upper echelon are provided a subsistence allowance, grain, and a travel allowance by the cooperative.

Having gained experience in previous years, during the past 2 years village H has organized concentrated militia training with two different objectives. The combat forces and the forces serving combat have separate training programs, so the quality of training has clearly improved. During two exercises held by Quang Ninh Province, the militia of village H were classified as "good" and were awarded a "Village with an outstanding local military movement" flag by the People's Committee of Quang Ninh Province.

5616
CSO: 4209/273

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GENERAL OUTLINES STEPS TO BOLSTER VIETNAM ECONOMICALLY AND DEFENSIVELY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Mar 82 p 2

[Excerpt from a speech by Lieutenant General Hoang Minh Thao at the All-Army Congress of Party Organizations: "On Building and Defending the Homeland"]

[Text] Laws and conditions are closely interrelated. That is an organic relationship among things. It is extremely important to grasp the condition of things in applying laws in order to adopt policies. Conditions are the factors giving rise to things and are the internal and external relationships of things. To grasp the conditions of things is to have a high level with regard to actual viewpoints.

Only by grasping the conditions of things can we see what must be done quickly and what can be delayed, and only thereby can we avoid being mechanical, inflexible, and dogmatic.

President Ho Chi Minh had the following to say about conditions:

That is truly the epitome of the art of grasping the conditions of laws. Nguyen Trai also possessed that art: attacking strength with weakness or attacking une unexpectedly; using few to attack many and making frequent use of ambushes. We must oppose subjective impatience but also not be conservative or delay: "We must know the enemy and ourselves and have a hard position and a soft position."

With regard to the new direction and missions, there are the following conditions:

As regards agriculture, in addition to grain crops it is also necessary to strongly develop short-term industrial crops, such as the various kinds of beans, garlic, and peppers, which are easy to grow, have a mass nature, require little investment capital, have a simple production process, and rapidly bring about economic results. We must stress soybeans, which are valuable as highly nutritious food and are a valuable export commodity. We must make all-out efforts to, by 1985, grow between 350,000 and 400,000 hectares: 350,000 hectares would produce 300,000 tons of soybeans. If we exported 160,000 tons that would equal half the value of the export of 1.2 million tons of coal.

As regards industry, we must concentrate on promoting the production of energy: electricity and coal. Coal alone is not sufficient: we must step up the generation of electricity, especially hydroelectricity, and build medium and small

hydroelectricity works in the localities. With regard to coal, we must develop local coal mining in order to both increase total output and cut down on transportation requirements. Small and medium hydroelectric works, and local coal, would be even more important if war should break out. According to a study carried out by India, small hydroelectric turbines of from 5 to kilowatts on the rivers and streams of India could supply 16 million kilowatts. At present, hydroelectricity accounts for only about 20 percent of the total electricity output in our country.

All-out attention must be paid to promoting communications and transportation -- the blood veins of the social economy -- and go all-out in developing the river transportation capabilities, transportation by nonmechanized facilities, and methane-powered facilities.

Four matters -- grain, electricity, coal, and communications-transportation -- are very urgent matters at present in stimulating the all-round development of our country's economy.

In economic and social management, I recommend the immediate application of tighter, more effective management measures which manifest a proletarian dictatorship state with laws which are laws of the working people and serve the working class and the working people.

It is necessary to clearly designate the goods for commerce. If the goods under the monopoly management of the state are sold on the free market they must be confiscated. Products and business activities which result in high incomes must be heavily taxed. We must resolutely oppose speculation, hoarding, and exploitation.

With regard to military science research, the development of military science interaction, in a unified process, between military technology and military art. That is a law. As the implements of war develop the war-waging methods also develop, and the development of military sets forth requirements for the development of military technology. Engles dealt with that problem explicitly. With their doctrine toward weapons, the militarists of the bourgeois class place much stress on weapons. We do not overemphasize weapons, but men must have good weapons to use. The U.S. dares not act rashly because it respects the military might of the Soviet Union, especially its military technology.

Scientific research is extremely necessary to support the specific tasks. Without scientific research we cannot resolve problems fundamentally and on a scientific basis, and discover the nature and laws of phenomena.

We cannot accurately resolve those problems, and many others, without deep, basic research. Therefore, there must be research organs and specialized scientific research cadres.

Everyone knows that cadre training is a basic, long-range matter. We have an extremely valuable corps of military cadres. It is difficult for military cadres to acquire knowledge of military science, but with study they can do so. Combat experience must be acquired in the school of war.

Our cadres are now very much in need of supplementing their knowledge of science and technology.

With that special characteristic, in the present phase we cannot have a systematic training organization. But if we have an appropriate organization and a suitable method we can still rapidly train a corps of cadres sufficiently qualified to be good commanders.

On the basis of such conditions of the formation of the corps of cadres, we recommend the selection of young, healthy, capable, cadres of good character who have commanded companies or battalions in wartime to study academic subjects for a time. They will then enter infantry officers schools or infantry, artillery, anti-aircraft or armored schools for a period of several months.

After they complete those two courses they will return to the infantry school to train command and staff cadres at the regimental and division levels, and to the advanced military institutes to train command and staff cadres at the campaign and strategic echelons.

Thus, although we do not yet have a system we can still ensure relatively comprehensive knowledge in order to command a professional, modern army made up of many combat arms.

In addition to training in schools, we must have correspondence and on-the-job training. If that is to be accomplished, we must organize correspondence and on-the-job training departments in the schools, for only then can we resolve the problem regarding the number of cadres.

In addition to training a corps of command cadres and scientific-technical cadres, we must stress the elementary and advanced training of a corps of scientific and theoretical cadres. If our corps of cadres is supplemented with regard to military theory they can have a high level of military art. On the basis of the liberation war experiences we will be assimilating and studying the war experiences and modern military science of the world, especially the Soviet Union, and have inherited the traditional military art of our nation, so it is certain that we can create revolutionary, scientific, progressive Vietnamese military science and art. We will create a Vietnamese military science and art not only for the present generation but, even more important, for future generations.

5616
CSO: 4209/276

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BEN TRE PROVINCE BOLSTERS FULL-TIME MILITIA

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Nguyen Thanh: "All Villages and Subwards in Ben Tre Province Have Active Full-Time Militia and Self-Defense Units"]

[Text] Recently Ben Tre Province, implementing the campaign to "Increase the combat strength of the people's armed forces," has strengthened and consolidated its local armed forces, which are of increasingly better quality.

The standing committee of the Provincial Party Committee has issued many specialized resolutions regarding the task of maintaining security and strengthening national defense. On the basis of clearly understanding the situation and missions, the party committee echelons in the province have adopted a specific policy in leading and guiding the implementation of the local military work and the task of building militia and self-defense forces. Ben Tre Province has paid special attention to building and consolidating full-time base-level militia and self-defense forces in the villages, subwards, and hamlets. The local party committees, governmental administrations, and military organs directly reexamined all local militia and self-defense forces, reviewed personal histories, and investigated the activities of each militia and self-defense unit member when organizing and consolidating forces. During the recent period the province has organized thousands of militia and self-defense members who met the standards, while expelling from those forces elements which did not meet standards or had degenerated.

At present, all subwards and villages in the province have organized full-time militia and self-defense units which are prepared to fight and to maintain social order and security. Some 700 collective, 816 hamlets, and 15 cooperatives in the province have militia and self-defense forces which are very active.

The quality of the militia and self-defense forces has clearly improved. Nearly 90 secretaries of village party committees directly guide the armed forces in their villages. The full-time militia units in the key villages and the coastal villages continually patrol in order to ensure security in the coastal area. Last year the militia and self-defense forces of Ben Tre Province, coordinating with the border defense troops and the local public security forces, made arrests in more than 50 attempts to illegally flee by sea. The militia and self-defense units captured the perpetrators in more than 80 percent of the incidents.

The militia and self-defense forces in Ben Tre Province also play an assault role in enthusiastically participating in production labor. The militia in Thanh Phu, Cho Lac, and Giang Trom district have excavated and embanked tens of thousands of cubic meters of earth in building water conservancy projects, while also contributing positively to building up the local production collectives and economic zones. The upper echelon has evaluated the militia of Tan Thach Binh in Thanh Phu District as one of the province's all-round skilled units.

Last year nearly 30 village militia and self-defense units in Ben Tre Province met all standards.

The provincial military organ and the districts in Ben Tre Province are sending more cadres to the base level to strengthen and improve the militia and self-defense detachments. The province is determined that by the end of 1982 there were be no more weak, deficient militia units.

5616
CSO: 4209/284

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

STORY OVERHEARD AT BUS STATION LEADS TO PLOT

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Pham Tuan: "From Stories Heard at a Bus Station"]

[Text] Hai Ha had a shapely figure, a white, smooth complexion and an oval-shaped face. She had been a guest of unit X for the past 2 days. The unit's guards still remember that in the morning of that day a passenger bus arrived from H.G. city. A young woman got off the bus carrying a small suitcase. She went to the sentry post, greeted the sentry, and enquired, "Excuse me, is this army unit X?"

"Whom are you looking for?"

"I'm the daughter of L, the commander of that unit."

The guard immediately telephoned the duty officer. The duty officer came out to greet the visitor. She said to the duty officer, "I'm Hai Ha, daughter of L. I work in Haiphong. When I was sent on official business to Quang Ninh I requested several days' leave so that I could visit him. We haven't seen each other for several years."

The duty officer, who knew that his commander had a daughter named Hai Ha who was employed by a foreign affairs organization in Haiphong, so he pleasantly told her, "I regret that commander L is away on business and won't return for several more days."

Ha Ha, who appeared to be disappointed, said in a soft voice, "I'm so unlucky."

The duty officer expressed sympathy for her misfortune. He consolded her: "You don't often come here from Haiphong to visit us. Stay here a few days until commander L returns. Regard us as members of your family."

After thinking for a moment, Hai Ha nodded her head but then hesitated and said, "I could stay here, but I'm afraid of bothering you."

The duty officer smiled and said, "You'll be no bother."

So Hai Ha was allowed to stay in the guest house of unit X. She quickly became acquainted with many of the unit's cadres and men, from a staff officer to enlisted men in the communications and other key elements. When she spoke with soldiers who had just returned from the strong points she was very attentive. She solicitously enquired about how they lived and trained. No one refused to talk to the attractive girl. She appeared to be delighted and joyful when the men told about the various kinds of weapons unit X had. She was free to go anywhere in the camp to meet her new acquaintances.

On the morning of the third day the duty officer informed Hai Ha, "I've got good news. Commander L will return tomorrow."

Hai Ha was overjoyed: "I'm so happy and anxious."

At 1100 hours that day Hai Ha told everyone that she was going out to buy a few things. But when she failed to return by dark everyone asked where she was.

Comrade L, commander of unit X, who had just returned from an assignment, was very disturbed when he learned that his daughter had come from Hai Phong to visit him and that no one had seen her since the afternoon of the previous day. The cadres were even more surprised and disturbed when they heard their commander say "It's not true. Hai Ha is still in Hai Phong and didn't come here. This morning I visited her and her husband!"

He immediately ordered the various detachments to make a careful investigation to find out if anything had happened. A little while later comrade S reported that he had lost a weapon. Comrade H reported that she had lost a uniform. An order to locate "Hai Ha" was communicated immediately so that the responsible organs could coordinate their activities.

Two days later there was seen sitting beside the driver of a military truck with a canvas-concealed bed a female soldier wearing sergeant's insignia who happily engaged in conversation. The pleasant conversation was interrupted when the truck had to stop at a check point. The driver descended and presented his identification papers. Because she did not have proper papers, the "female soldier" was detained, then taken to the public security organ. After beating around the bush, she admitted that her real name was Vu Thi V. One day, at the HG bus station she overheard some soldiers talking about comrade L, commander of unit X, and his daughter Hai Ha in Hai Phong, and also learned that comrade L was away on an assignment. At the time she intended to flee abroad, so she thought up the scheme of going to unit X, deceiving some of the comrades there, enquiring about the situation, and stealing a weapon and a uniform to serve her plan to flee. Unit X reviewed the situation and learned a profound lesson about awareness of vigilance.

5616
CSO: 4209/284

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BLACKMARKETERS TAKING SHORTCUT ARRESTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Mai Nam Thang: "Taking a Shortcut"]

[Text] On 2 January 1982, at about 1300 hours, Private Le Xuan Thanh (a guard with Group B67) was doing his duty when he saw five well-dressed strangers pushing four bicycles from the National Route across a field in front of the camp. Thanh became very suspicious when he noted the surreptitious, nervous attitude of the five strangers. Since the joint control station was set up at kilometer M the guards, coordinating with the local forces, had arrested many blackmarketers who took that shortcut. Thanh confronted the group.

"You are passing through a military zone under the control of our unit. I recommend that you let us have a look at your papers.

The five strangers looked at one another. A large man leading the way said menacingly: "We are state cadres on official business. You have no right to examine our papers."

Thanh replied, "But this is a zone under our control. If you are state cadres, I'm certain that you'll be happy to help us do our duty."

Seeing that they could not bully the young soldier, the man lowered his voice. "O.K., I'll tell the truth and hide nothing from you. We were bringing back some goods we bought. I made up that story out desperation. Give us a break"

He pressed a package of Samit cigarettes into Thanh's hand. Thanh said sternly, "I don't accept bribes." The man continued his brazen ways: "O.K. I know about soldiers like you. Here, you take 300 dong for spending money." He then said imploringly, "Let me go this time and I'll be grateful to you all my life."

Thanh was adamant: "you are blackmarketers and also try to bribe a soldier doing his duty. I request you to accompany me back to the unit to resolve this matter."

Sergeant Dang Hong Son, the squad leader, arrived on the scene. The head blackmarketeer also pressed into his hand a package of cigarettes and a roll of bills, then repeated his offer of bribery and his importuning. The two soldiers sternly warned him about that act and placed the strangers under detention.

They admitted to the legal organ that they were a group headed by Nguyen Van Lan of Cluster 2, Subward 2, Dong Ha, which specialized in illegal trading in the Khe Sanh-Lao Bao-Dong Ha area. On this occasion they were transporting goods forbidden by the state and were taking a shortcut across the field to avoid the control station.

5616
CSO: 4209/284

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITARY URGED TO MAKE SELF-SUFFICIENCY PRODUCTION MORE EFFECTIVE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Mar 82 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Self-Sufficiency Production Must Also Take Into Consideration Economic Effectiveness"]

[Text] Our country's economy is now experiencing difficulties, especially with regard to foodstuffs. In order to contribute to resolving those difficulties, in addition to endeavoring to do a good job of fulfilling their training, combat-readiness, and combat missions all regular and local units -- the those in the rear as well as those at the front -- have the mission of increasing self-sufficiency production.

The objective of self-sufficiency production is to fully utilize all labor, materials, seedstock, and capital of the unit and all land capabilities in the places where troops are stationed to produce additional food, ensure that the troops' living standards are gradually improved, and reduce the quantity of food the state must supply to the armed forces. Therefore, when carrying out self-sufficiency production the units must take into consideration economic effectiveness. Recently self-sufficiency production has become a broad mass movement among the people's armed forces. Many units, such as Group B56, the Tay Bac troops, Anti-Aircraft Group B67, military regions 2, 1, 3, and 9, Military Region 4, etc., have attained good results in self-sufficiency production. However, there are still units which believe that only units specializing in production missions must calculate profits and losses, while the units fulfilling training and combat-readiness missions, the schools and organs, etc., can do as they please, provided that they attain production norms. That incorrect concept has led to the situation of units lacking specific production plans and using labor, materials, and fuel very wastefully, so the production results do not correspond to the effort and capital that has been invested.

Economic effectiveness in self-sufficiency production manifests the use of the least amounts of labor, materials, and capital in fulfilling and surpassing the production norms that are assigned. If that is to be done it is necessary to do a good job of organizing and managing production.

Actual experience demonstrates crops and livestock that develop well in one area may not develop well in another area. Therefore, a matter of foremost

importance is that the units must determine appropriate crop and livestock structures on the basis of the actual situation with regard to the land, climate, and weather characteristics and the production experience of the people in the localities in which the units are stationed. After they have correct production directions the units must have specific production plans and plans to use the right amounts of labor, capital, and materials in each production phase, on the basis of calculating the ultimate effectiveness of each workday and dong of capital, and of each quantity of materials, ensuring economizing while promptly meeting the requirements of the seasonal schedule and technical process of each kind of crop.

The production conditions of nearly all units are usually difficult: there is little land and it is usually of poor quality, there is a lack of implements and materials, and the sources of supply of seedstock and breeding stock are unstable. Therefore, the units must fully utilize their land, organize production around the kitchens and barracks, and organize concentrated production on scales appropriate to their capabilities. In order to fulfill the requirement of "attaining high economic effectiveness when organizing production," the units must be concerned with the technical measures and concentrate investment capital on intensive cultivation in order to increase production. They must resolutely overcome the situation of expanding production in a formalistic manner, which is wasteful and does not result in real economic effectiveness.

Our army's principal mission is training to raise its level of combat-readiness and combat. Therefore, while endeavoring to attain highly effective production the units must especially endeavor to fulfill their principal mission as well as possible. It is absolutely forbidden to arbitrarily use materials, equipment, and raw materials set aside for national defense in self-defense production. Furthermore, in production it is necessary to strictly implement the state economic policies, such as not clearing wasteland haphazardly and harming the environment, or not using products contrary to regulations, which creates difficulties for market management.

The calculation of economic effectiveness in self-sufficiency production demands that the unit command cadres, especially the rear services cadres, have knowledge of science and technology and the organization and management of production, and do a good job of effectively utilizing the sources of materials, capital, and labor in order to produce large quantities of products.

5616
CSO: 4209/289

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PIPELINE PUMPING STATION IMPROVES LOCAL RELATIONS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Dao Van Su: "Youth Union Work: Station T3 Takes the Initiative in Achieving Solidarity With the People"]

[Text] On day in An Hai I met deputy company commander Hoang Dinh. He told me about the accomplishments of T3. Now that I had arrived at T3 I wanted to discover the "secret" which brought about a great reduction in trouble along more than seven kilometers of pipeline managed by the station.

One cannot but acknowledge the important role of the local Party committee and governmented administration and the district military organ, which during the past year were profoundly aware of their responsibility of defending the POL pipeline, and took positive, effective steps. But the segment of the pipeline that passes through the villages of Kim Dinh, Thanh Lang, and Thanh An in Nam Thanh District is not the only one that receives such attention. Many other segments of the pipeline also receive much attention, but trouble still occurs. So what is the secret for T3's success in protecting the pipeline?

A five-room thatched house in the fields of Thanh Long (Nam Thanh) has for the past several years been the home of 17 cadres and enlisted men of T3 and Company 6. That station is the first pumping station, so it has more demanding requirements than the other stations. And in the past it was known as "a pipeline segment with many problems" and "a complicated pipeline segment." In fact, bad people often committed sabotage there, the people did not fully realize that POL is valuable property of the state, so when they saw POL leaking out they scooped it up and took it home; and the local governmental administration regarded the situation lightly, did not fully realize its responsibility, etc. Station commander Bui Trong Dai told me:

"The bad elements damaged the pipeline and when the oil spilled out the people came to scoop it up. We could not stop them. Some comrades were hot-tempered and were not clever in winning over the people. They allowed to occur unfortunate arguments and quarrels, which adversely affected military-civilian

relations. When the unit went to recover the oil bad elements throwing dirt and rock caused difficulties, but many people supported the troops. Once the unit informed the local governmental administration of a number of bad people who stole POL, but the locality did not energetically deal with them. At that time, there were continuous problems: before a problem could be resolved in one place, another problem occurred in another place. That situation could not be allowed to continue. After many nights of reflection, station commander Dai requested the opinion of the upper echelon and expressed his thoughts, in order to promptly overcome the difficulties and bring about a good transformation in the situation. Dai brought out the matter for discussion in the Youth Union chapter executive committee and the Youth Union chapter conference. The Youth Union chapter reached unanimous agreement to do anything necessary to strengthen military-civilian solidarity and protect the POL."

With the agreement of the village Party committee and the village Youth Union chapter, the Youth Union chapter of T3 organized a brotherhood ceremony with Unit 11 Youth Union chapter of Thanh Lang Village. I asked Dai, "After the brotherhood ceremony, how did the Youth Union chapter operate?" He replied:

"It would take a long time to tell all about our activities. I'll only summarize the most recent accomplishments of the two Youth Union chapters. If in the past we did not understand the local youths and did not have their solidarity and assistance, now the two sides understand each other and truly assist each other. That is the greatest accomplishment of the Youth Union chapters. Previously, when the troops went to recover the POL the local youths would stand around watching, and some even brought out buckets, scooped up the oil, and took it home. But now they are on our side. The two Youth Union chapters have documented the bad acts of the wayward youths who interferred or argued with the unit when it was fulfilling its mission. With the assistance of the local governmental administration, the two cooperated in carrying out education them and in monitoring and promptly stopping their bad acts, and gradually reform them."

"Tell us about the current situation regarding the station's pipeline protection."

"The pipeline protection network is now very effective and tight, because the people -- led by the Youth Union chapters -- participate in it. The other places had to request that the localities that set up POL pipeline protection section, but that task has not been ensured and problems still arise. But here the militia squads of Thanh Long Village take turns in patrolling the pipeline near the village. For 2 years now there has been no trouble caused by sabotage by bad people on the pipeline passing through Thanh Long. Every time an order is received to put the pipeline into operation, the station reports directly to comrade Dat, the Vice Chairman and head of the village public security organ, so that he can put a protection plan into effect. The people helped us build this bamboo and wood house. The local Youth Union chapter helped dig its foundation.

"Recently the pipeline was ruptured (for technical reasons) in a potato field. If it were not recovered rapidly all of the oil would have seeped into the crumbly soil. The station lacked the manpower and facilities to recover the oil. Comrade Dat mobilized the militia forces to bring in four barrels to help the unit promptly recover the oil."

Dai lowered his voice, as if speaking to himself:

"The people here love us as if we were their children. That is also a result of the unit actively engaging in civilian proselytizing during days off and after hours. The people of Thanh Lang increasingly understand that we are soldiers who have the mission of enabling every drop of POL to reach the destination, increasingly help us, and increasingly realize their responsibility in defending the POL pipeline -- a valuable property of the state.

Knowing how to achieve solidarity with the people, knowing how to coordinate with and rely on the people to fulfill missions and establish close relations with the local governmental administration and mass organizations, and knowing how to bring into play the assault role of the Youth Union and use that force as the solidarity nucleus and in leading the mass agitation work, are the secrets of T3 in fulfilling all missions well and defending the POL pipeline.

5616
CSO: 4209/273

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SOVIET-AIDED PHOSPHATE PLANT EXPANDED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Mar 82 pp 1,4

[Article: "Socialist Construction Projects: The Expanded Lam Thao Superphosphate Plant"]

[Text] The Lam Thao Superphosphate Plant, which the Soviet Union helped us build and began production in 1962, had an initial designed capacity of 100,000 tons but produced more than 200,000 tons after the first expansion phase. In order to meet the requirements of agricultural production, in mid-1980 the Soviet Union agreed to help us expand the plant in order to double its capacity. Construction units V8 and H76 and Machinery Installation Enterprise No 3 cooperated in construction while the plant continued to produce. Although they encountered many difficulties, the units went all-out to ensure that construction kept on schedule. Fulfilling their construction agreement, every weak our cadres and workers, along with the Soviet specialists, promptly reviewed the attainment of objectives, developed the good points, and took steps to overcome the tasks that were behind schedule. The form of piecework salaries, salaries according to output, and bonuses was applied with regard to nearly all of the construction and installation tasks. Many project items, such as the central equipment warehouse, kiln, washing-drying-absorption, compressed air, smokestack, and other systems, were completed on schedule with good quality.

According to the plan, the plant expansion will be completed by the end of 1983. The construction units have poured 21,000 cubic meters of concrete and installed 2,400 tons of steel components. Many workers have surpassed the labor norms and economized on materials. The river transportation unit of Construction Corporation No 22 has continually supplied the various kinds of materials on schedule. During one month, the unit transported nearly 4,000 tons of rock from Don Hang and Doan Hung to the construction site via the Lo River.

5616
CSO: 4209/288

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY ADMITS 280,000 NEW MEMBERS, ISSUES 1.5 MILLION PARTY CARDS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Mar 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "During Past Five Years, Party Has Admitted 280,000 New Members, Issued Party Membership Cards to 1.5 Million Party Members"]

[Text] The task of issuing party membership cards is being carried out thro throughout the Party. During the past 2 years (to August 1981), more than 33,000 Party chapters and party organizations nationwide have issued membership cards to nearly 1.5 million Party members, 87.3 percent of the total number of Party members who have been confirmed as fully qualified and eligible to receive Party membership cards.

The task of issuing Party membership cards has constructed a system of collective mastership, created conditions for the masses to participate in Party building, contributed to the monitoring of Party activities and the work and quality of Party members, and furthered the campaign to build a strong, pure Party, create good practices, and maintain Party discipline at the base level.

During the past 5 years, nearly 280,000 outstanding members of the masses have been admitted into the Party. During the first 9 months of 1981 the Party organizations throughout the nation have admitted nearly 71,000 Party members, most of them members of the armed forces, workers engaged directly in production, and young people. Nearly all of the new Party members have played a vanguard role in combat, production labor, other work, study, and daily activities.

The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union has launched a "The entire Union participates in Party building" campaign. Responding to that campaign, many Party echelons have stepped up their preparation of Youth Union members and Youths with many rich forms.

In the course of that movement, during the past 3 years (1979-1981), the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union has selected and introduced to the Party nearly 740,000 outstanding Union members. More than 282,500 of them were admitted into the Party. Those Party members, who are young and educated, and have been steeled in actual work, have added vitality and contributed to improving the quality of Party members and the combattiveness of the base-level Party organizations.

5616

CSO: 4209/289

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM ISSUES SOCIO-ECONOMIC GUIDELINES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Mar 82 p 2

[Article: "The 11th Plenum of the Fourth Party Central Committee: Social-Economic Direction and Missions for 1982"]

[Text] Between 7 and 16 December 1981 the Fourth Party Central Committee held a plenary meeting to review the situation in 1981 and determine the social-economic direction and missions for 1982.

The Plenum concluded that the implementation of the new stands and policies of the Political Bureau, the Secretariat, and the Council of Ministers in the spirit of 6th and 9th plenums of the Party Central Committee, in addition to the process of preparing for the Fifth Party Congress, has brought about a transformation in the consciousness, thought, and activities of the base-level units and brought about relatively good accomplishments in a number of economic and social spheres in 1981.

The all-out efforts and accomplishments confirmed that we must continue to change economic management in the right direction, as we have begun to do, and have indicated that the new methods and planning, which are appropriate to the process of advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, allow us to do a better job of exploiting the actual capabilities and advance the economy.

The Plenum also pointed out the shortcomings in organizing implementation and reminded the echelons and sectors that they must carry out strict self-criticism and criticism and learn from their actual experience last year, in order to undergo a stronger, more comprehensive transformation in economic leadership and management and social management.

The 11th Plenum of the Party Central Committee pointed out that 1982 is especially important because it is the first year of the implementation of the historic resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress. The Plenum's resolution stated that in 1982 our entire Party and population must strongly develop the newly created positive elements, resolutely overcome the deficiencies and mistakes, truly transform the economic-social situation, and endeavor to develop production, along with doing a better job of distribution and circulation in order to maintain, and go all-out to improve, the people's living conditions, and create a stronger transformation during future years.

The resolution set forth the missions of the 1982 state plan: manifesting a spirit of self-reliance, concentrating forces to strongly develop agriculture, strongly develop the sectors and trades producing consumer goods, exploit the existing capabilities, and selectively build a number of heavy industry installations, in order to, above all, stimulate agriculture and the consumer goods industry, reorganize capital construction and strengthen communications and transportation, do a good job of distribution and circulation, exercise economy in all regards, and consume within the limits of the results of their labor. We must meet the people's essential needs regarding clothing, education, medical care, housing, and travel, and increase exports. We must change economic management, increase labor productivity, improve quality, lower production costs, and increase the effectiveness of production and commerce. We must continue to carry out socialist transformation in the south, and further consolidate and perfect the socialist production relationships throughout the nation. We must consolidate national defense and maintain political security and social order and safety, while fulfilling our international obligations.

5616
CSO: 4209/288

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

TRIAL AUTHORITY OF ECONOMIC ARBITRATORS MODIFIED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Feb 82 p 4

[Article: "Trial Authority of Economic Arbitrators Supplemented and Deadlines for Complaints and Trials Modified"]

[Text] On 13 February 1982, the Council of Ministers issued Decree 22-HDBT supplementing the trial authority of economic arbitrators and modifying the deadlines for complaints and trials.

The decree clearly states: The Council of Ministers entrusts the economic arbitration organs of various echelons and sectors with authority for trying, in accordance with the laws on economic contracts, disputes over merchandise insurance and settlement of debts relating to economic contracts between economic units which maintain accounts in banks. The decree modifies Article 13 and 22 of the provisional regulations on principles of prosecution regarding compliance with economic contracts, as stipulated by Decree 29-CP of 23 February 1962 of the Council of Ministers. The new Articles 13 and 22 stipulate: As for violations of economic contracts detected while these contracts still have legal force, the violated party can file a complaint right during the period of validity. The deadline for complaint, is, in general, 6 months from the expiration date of a contract. Economic arbitration organs will not agree to try violations of economic contracts which have exceeded the above complaint deadline, except in instances referred to in Article 1 of Decree 22-HDBT and instances based on legitimate reasons which the economic arbitration chairman at the trial locality has recognized as such.

As for disputes over economic contracts, within 1 month from the date of receiving a complaint, the economic arbitration organ must hold a trial. In case complications make it impossible to solve the matter within the above deadline, the economic arbitration chairman at the trial locality is empowered to make a 1-month extension, which cannot be renewed.

Decree 22-HDBT stipulates that previous regulations to the contrary are rendered null and void.

9213
CSO: 4209/257

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

STRONG MEASURES TO STOP ILLEGAL FUEL TRADE URGED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 3 Feb 82 p 4

[Article: "A Story a Day Column by The Builder. Solve the Problem at the Root"]

[Text] Gas and oil--one category among the five strategic commodities--are supplied according to plan only to organs, enterprises, cooperatives, etc. Nevertheless, they have become a commodity on the free market, especially at selling points along roads and waterways.

Recently, the Hoan Kiem Precinct security organ coordinated with the administration of Phuc Tan and Chuong Duong Do Wards to carry out a campaign against the practice of stealing and dealing in gas and oil. Professional crooks have been admonished and punished, while opportunistic elements have been reminded of their duties and given warnings. Six stubborn repeat offenders have been brought before people's meetings for criticism, judgment and punishment. Illegally acquired gas and oil have been confiscated. The practice of stealing and unlawfully buying and selling gas and oil in the area has lessened.

These initial results truly deserve encouragement, nonetheless, The Builder thinks that the situation must be solved at the root by preventing gas and oil from oozing from state storehouses, due mostly to the actions of some truck drivers, motor boat and barge pilots, warehouse custodians, etc. It is also advisable to define responsibilities--including that for material losses--for unit heads and security forces at organs and enterprises in the management of gas and oil. Control over gas and oil consumption must be tighter so that access to the source of gas and oil is denied to illegal profiteers.

9213
CSO: 4209/259

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CRACKDOWN OF ILLEGALLY BUILT SHOPS REPORTED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 10 Feb 82 p 4

[Article: "A Story a Day Column by the Builder: If All Cases Are Strictly Handled Like That One!"]

[Text] Recently, seeing that new markets have been opened and exhibits have been held regularly in the Giang Vo, Thanh Cong areas, a number of people who already had employment and stable residence have illegally opened up a "business," centering mostly on food and beverage shops. At first, they erected temporary tents with four posts and canvas. One or two months later, after noting that no one had touched them, they transformed their tents into sheds. Then they transformed these sheds into buildings. All told, 52 tents, sheds and buildings have been illegally erected on that tract of public land. One-third of the violators are cadres and civil servants. Owners have proposed to sell rather solidly built buildings at more than 60,000 dong apiece. The administration and responsible sectors in Ba Dinh Precinct have made a few attempts to talk to them and convince them to dismantle their illegally built tents, sheds and buildings, but to no avail. Worse still, some of these violators have even threatened those wishing to bring them to reason.

Determined not to prolong this unlawful situation, the Ba Dinh Precinct administration in concert with many sectors such as public security, urban works, inspection, etc, on 16 January 1982 launched a drive to force violators to dismantle their illegally constructed buildings. With the people's agreement and support, that directive was carried out. Five resisters were or will be strictly prosecuted.

In Ba Dinh, as well as other precincts and districts, there still are quite a few instances of buildings being constructed without a permit. Prevention by way of propaganda on the law is still a basic measure. But if all instances are strictly addressed like the ones in the Thanh Cong, Giang Vo areas, the contribution to preventing and stopping violations will certainly be more efficient.

9213
CSO: 4209/259

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

UNCONTROLLED PRODUCTION OF TET LIQUOR DENOUNCED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 6 Feb 82 p 3

[Article: "Unrestrained Proliferation of Tet Liquors"]

[Text] Chaotic Production and Trade

During last year's Tet, liquor production proliferated rather widely. During this year's Tet, that proliferation became even more disorderly.

It is natural for the alcohol factory to produce Tet liquor, but now many food processing enterprises, food and beverage corporations, public health installations, experiment factories, stations, farms, state farms, etc, have entered the competition. Many individuals made their own liquor and displayed it for sale alongside state brands to deceive customers.

Apart from the quantity of state-distilled liquor officially distributed to commerce (150,000 bottles) and to food and beverage shops (tens of thousands of liters), there are other brands coming from the provinces and the south, from processing installations, and from organs and enterprises which purchase spirits at various places for resale to cadres, workers and civil servants. Tens of different brands are crowding into the market, some of which have poorly printed labels and even inscriptions in foreign languages as if they were destined for export. Genuine liquor is mixed with counterfeit liquor. Some kinds of liquor being sold on street curbs display state-brand labels, whereas in fact, they are imitations prepared with ethyl alcohol, tap water, dyes and saccharin. "Orange" liqueurs come in various colors, ranging from slight red to maroon, scaring consumers into throwing them away. Prices also are irrational. A bottle costs a minimum of 22 dong, while a certain foreign brand even sells for 400 dong apiece.

As compared with last year's Tet, liquor production has now proliferated in a more disorganized manner, while market management has been more remiss. During last year's Tet, the precincts were able to discover a number of instances of making and selling bogus liquor. By contrast, during this year's Tet, virtually no major violation was exposed. Commodity testing and control of liquor production, both bottled and loose, are not given adequate attention.

This situation is damaging: The consumers are deceived, lose money, and mistakenly ingest toxins, causing unnecessary expense to society. Only crooked merchants reap big profits from the trade. According to experts, the fermentation process involving these semi-finished alcoholic products gives rise to a number of toxins, including some damaging to the nervous system and causing headaches. The alcohol factory had to overcome many difficulties in technique and equipment before being able to remove toxins from the spirits. Handicraft distillation without using special equipment cannot eliminate the toxins. This must be taken into account when it comes to evaluating distilleries, especially those turning out liquor as a secondary product with a view to serving "three interests." Most evil, however, are liquor counterfeiters who make a profit at the expense of consumer health. These people also collude with bad elements to steal state-brand labels and put them on spurious liquor bottles so as to deceive buyers.

Liquor Must Be Tightly Controlled

To insure law enforcement and protect consumer health, we must tightly control liquor production and trade. Only installations fulfilling all requirements and having specific production permits (in accordance with standard technical formulas, samples and labels) are authorized to operate. Quality control must take place before liquor is shipped and throughout the period of sale. As for various brands of liquor being sold on the market, we must exercise control and strictly address instances of illegal trade and sales of counterfeit commodities; we must promptly discover clandestine distilleries, prevent them from turning out bogus liquor, and prosecute them in conformity with the law.

Commercial organs must not treat this commodity lightly, especially during Tet and holidays; at the same time, they must comply with regulations on alcohol management and follow the guidance of technical agencies. They must not derive gain by unrestrainedly producing and selling liquor that does not guarantee quality and that causes injury to consumers.

In the past two Tets, we have had shortcomings in alcohol management. It is hoped that the responsible organs will look into the matter together and will take efficient measures to make that management better.

9213
CSO: 4209/259

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SALE OF SUGAR, MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE ANNOUNCED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 22 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] Sugar Sale for December 1981 and January 1982

In January 1982, manual and office workers and their dependents are entitled to buy sugar rations according to fixed standards for the two periods of December 1981 and January 1982. Following are the specific details:

--Boxes No 4 and 5 on food coupons will be retrieved: 3 kgs will be sold against a coupon with the symbol CI; 2 kgs for the symbol C, V, IV; 1.4 kgs for the symbol D, III; 1 kg for the symbol D, II and 0.7 kg for the symbol E, I (these rations to be applied for both periods).

The buyer may buy his ration either for only one period or for both.

--For dependents, box No 2 on the January 1982 ration coupons bearing the symbol N or TR will be retrieved: 0.5 kg will be sold against a coupon with the symbol TR and 0.2 kg against one with the symbol N.

The sale period will extend from 20 January to 28 February 1982.

Sale of Monosodium Glutamate for the First Quarter

Box No 3 on the Hanoi food coupons for February 1982 will be retrieved: 30 grams will be sold against a coupon with the symbol C, CI and 20 grams against one belonging to a manual or office worker and bearing any different symbol.

The sale period will extend from 18 January to 31 March 1982.

9332

CSO: 4209/258

AGRICULTURE

LOCALITIES ASKED BY STATE TO SUBSIDIZE NEW ECONOMIC ZONES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Feb 82 p 1

[Article: "Many Localities Successfully Apply the Motto 'State and People Working Hand in Hand' To Build New Economic Zones"]

[Text] (VNA) In the movement to transfer labor and populations to outlying areas to open virgin land and build new economic zones, more and more localities and basic installations have paid due attention to the motto, "The State and People Share the Burden and Work Hand in Hand," and have successfully put it into practice. In addition to state assistance, many agricultural cooperatives have devoted a fairly large part of their own capital to subsidizing or compensating for property losses incurred by those leaving for the new economic zones.

Eight villages in Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh and Ha Son Binh Provinces have given 800 families--4,000 persons--the sum of 3 million dong (averaging 3,500 dong per family). The Chau Giang Cooperative (Ha Nam Ninh) has given its 165 departing families the sum of 218,000 dong (averaging 1,324 dong per family). Also in Ha Nam Ninh, the Truc Ninh Cooperative, which sent out 56 families, has disbursed 72,000 dong (1,285 dong per family). The Vu Hoi Cooperative (Thai Binh) which sent out nearly 1,000 persons, has disbursed 426,000 dong. The Dien Dong Cooperative (Nghe Tinh), which sent out 147 families, has disbursed 360,150 dong (2,450 dong per family). Also in Nghe Tinh, the Dien Thinh Cooperative, which sent out 38 families, has contributed 90,000 dong and 54 tons of paddy, etc.

A number of receiving localities have begun to translate the motto into various imaginative forms, such as helping the new arrivals to work with and live among the local people, mobilizing the latter to contribute to building houses, or ceding some of their own land and a number of essential household items to the newcomers. In a very short time, Phu Tan District (Minh Hai) has built 200 houses, each of which has three rooms and measures 42 square meters. The people in Phu Tan voluntarily levelled their own land before distributing it to the newcomers, each family receiving 1,500 square meters of residential land and each person receiving 3,000 square meters of cropland. In the latter part of December 1981 alone, the party organization, administration and people in Minh Ha state farm--to be exact, in the districts of Phu Tan and Nam Can and on the Minh Ha state farm--welcomed 289 families of 1,360 persons, including 704 laborers, coming from Ha Nam Ninh for participation in economic and cultural building.

Many sending and receiving localities have reviewed the campaign and drawn preliminary conclusions in order to understand and apply better the motto, "The State and People Share the Burden and Work Hand in Hand."

A number of localities have paid due attention to propaganda to make the people understand clearly the meaning and purpose of the distribution of labor and populations in opening new land and building new economic zones.

On this basis, a number of localities and basic installations have begun to establish a new economic fund, with cash and material resources coming from voluntary contributions of the people and production and business installations.

9213

CSO: 4209/257

AGRICULTURE

ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURE WITH FORESTRY EMPHASIZED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Agro-Forestry and Silvi-Agriculture"]

[Text] In agriculture, the land is the principal means of production and is irreplaceable. The basic guidelines for developing agriculture indepth call for protecting farmland, unceasingly improving it by increasing its fertility, and using it rationally so as to achieve high efficiency.

Agriculture and forestry are the two sectors concerned with the management and use of all farmland across the nation. Along with economic and technical measures necessary to carry out intensive agriculture and forestry, other measures are needed to associate agriculture with forestry, create adequate production structures for specific zones and sites, and exploit land, forest and labor potential with a view to insuring a steady flow of grain, food, and raw materials for industry and export.

There also exists an organic relationship between agriculture and forestry whereby each helps with the other's growth. Although our country truly enjoys fundamental advantages in climate, weather and natural geography, it has to cope with negative aspects such as storms, floods, drought and soil erosion, which considerably damage production and the people's life. Making the most of the living environment of forests and guaranteeing that soil surfaces, regardless of size, be satisfactorily covered with foliage, are indispensable components in the system of combined measures designed to overcome negative natural aspects and insure stable intensive farming. Using forestry to develop agriculture amounts to achieving a comprehensive method of enterprise and firmly promoting silviculture.

Associating agriculture with forestry is a progressive production formula arising from production experience and scientific empiricism. This farming system is clearly superior to the old one which kept agriculture and forestry apart, in that it promotes higher economic efficiency by protecting the land, making it more fertile, limiting disadvantageous natural factors, and improving the living environment. In actual production, many progressive models of associated agriculture and forestry have appeared whereby sandy beaches, alkaline soil, barren hills and mountains have been transformed into gardens, upland fields and forests; and many grain products, vegetables and fruit, timber and firewood, and other precious products have been produced while raising soil fertility, combating winds, and raising the degree of humidity so as to increase crop yields.

Measures ranging from foresting reclaimed land to interplanting with agricultural crops help produce more grain and require less care, contributing to raising the living conditions of foresters and cooperative members involved in forestation. Good models in permanent farming and resettlement clearly show that it is economically efficient to apply production formulas that associate forestation with grain production and the creation of forest gardens, etc.

The party and state have issued resolutions and directives on expanding the formula of associated agriculture-forestry production to all zones and agricultural and forestry production units. Those places that have followed that formula have uniformly achieved good results in many respects. Depending on local conditions of fields, soil, climate, weather, labor, etc, the provinces, cities, districts and villages nationwide must gradually adopt plans for developing agriculture in association with forestry, or forestry in association with agriculture, and for associating agriculture and forestry with small industry and handicrafts, as well as with production and livelihood, so as to achieve the combined goals of good nutrition, clothing, housing, protecting health, ameliorating cultural life, and protecting the environment. This is a great enterprise of our socialism.

9213
CSO: 4209/257

AGRICULTURE

NORTHERN PROVINCES ATTAIN 69.5 PERCENT OF GRAIN MOBILIZATION NORM

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Mar 82 pp 1,4

[VNA News Release: "Northern Provinces Attain 69.5 Percent of the Over-All Grain Mobilization Norm for the 1981 10th Month Crop"]

[Text] According to the Ministry of Food, on 28 February the provinces of the north had deposited in state granaries 69.5 percent of the over-all grain mobilization norm for the 1981 10th month crop. The obligatory grain deliveries amounted to 91.7 percent of the plan, agricultural tax collections amounted to 90.22 percent of the plan, and the amount purchased beyond the obligatory amount equalled 44.2 percent of the plan.

The midland and lowland provinces attained 73.9 percent of the over-all mobilization norm and 96.9 percent of the obligatory norm. The Zone 4 provinces attained 65.7 percent of the over-all mobilization norm and 95.9 percent of the obligatory norm. The mountain region provinces attained 61.5 percent of the over-all mobilization norm and 73.5 percent of the obligatory norm.

In the north as a whole nine provinces and municipalities -- Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Thanh Hoa, Ha Bac, Nghe Tinh, Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Hai Phong, and Son La -- surpassed their obligatory mobilization norms (Son La attained 111.9 percent; Thai Binh attained 104.5 percent; and Nghe Tinh attained 103 percent). Vinh Phu, Lang Son, Ha Tuyen, Bac Thai, and Binh Tri Thien provinces and the municipality of Hanoi attained only 42.7 percent to 80 percent of its obligatory norms. In the north as a whole, 92 districts and 2,980 agricultural cooperatives in the north attained their obligatory grain mobilization norm.

The provinces of Ha Bac, Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa, etc., campaigned for the collective peasants to sell, exchange, and let the state borrow, grain.

The provinces' grain mobilization task is still very great. They have attained only 33.5 percent of their subsidiary food crop mobilization norm. The requirement of the localities is to concentrate their guidance and all capabilities on stepping up grain mobilization. The provinces which have not yet met their obligatory norms must supervise each district and cooperative in order to attain the norms that have been assigned, while developing all existing sources of materials and goods in the localities in order to exchange them for grain. Some of the mountain-region provinces, which attained low levels,

must launch a broad campaign in March 1982 for the peasants to fulfill their grain obligations and sell, exchange, or let the state borrow, grain.

The provinces that have fulfilled their obligatory norms must positively mobilize the cooperatives and peasant households that have not yet fulfilled the norms assigned them, while also doing good political work and exercising though market, in order to mobilize additional surplus grain among the peasants and contribute to meeting our country's increasingly greater need for grain.

5616
CSO: 4209/288

AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL URGES DEVELOPMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY IN MEKONG DELTA

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Animal Husbandry in the Mekong Delta"]

[Text] The Mekong Delta is the nation's largest rice granary. Our people's traditional production experiences clearly show that rice and hogs must be developed together. In that fertile region, there is a favorable environment for the development of animal region. It has many strengths and many great capabilities. In that region there are local hog breeds which weigh about a quintal after a year, water buffalo breeds that weigh five or six quintals, etc. During the past several years animal husbandry in the Mekong Delta has undergone transformations in the right direction. Last year the number of hogs increased by 4.56 percent over the previous year nationwide, but in the Mekong Delta provinces the increase was 6.2 percent. The weight of a marketed hog in that region is 1.5 times the average national weight. But that rate of increase still does not correspond to the existing potential.

The Council of Ministers resolution regarding the development of animal husbandry in the Mekong Delta during the present five-year plan period set forth the principal norms of animal husbandry: 300,000 tons of pork, 25,000 tons of duck meat, 500 million eggs, etc. In the production levels attained in recent years, those norms are solidly based.

In order to attain those norms, it is necessary to concentrate on definitively resolving a number of important measures. In that region there are epidemics every year, so veterinary medicine -- especially the creation of a people's veterinary medicine network and the rational use of equipment and medicine in limited supply -- must be promoted. There is no shortage of animal feed, but it must be used rationally and all-out efforts must be made to use subsidiary food crops, substandard grain and grain waste products, fish powder, oil cake, etc. It is necessary to make good use of local breeds in the breed structure, carry out artificial insemination, etc., in order to improve the quality of livestock. Those measures must be concretized in the form of local animal husbandry development plans which take into consideration the present limitations with regard to capital, material, etc., which will enable the animal husbandry measures to become real action programs which bring about concrete results.

The all-round assistance and investment on the part of the state, along with a spirit of all-out effort on the part of the provinces, will create a great combined strength and comprehensively develop agriculture in a large area.

AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN 'READER CALLS FOR BETTER PROTECTION OF DIKES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Mar 82 p 3

[From Readers' Letters column: "Protect the Dikes"]

[Text] We had the occasion to visit Ta Thanh Oai (Thanh Tri District, Hanoi) and noted that some people in that area often brought in oxcarts and filled them with soil from the dike along the bank of the Nhue River to be used in their fields. At present, there are stretches of the dike along which as much as half of the earth has been removed. That is not to mention the many people who, in hunting rats, dig tunnels through the dike. We stopped to question some old men nearby. They informed me that although the hamlet and cadres had been informed many times, the governmental administration had done nothing.

Dikes are water conservancy works which protect crops and the lives and property of the people and the state. The statutes regarding the protection of dikes clearly state that not one can violate them. The people's courts have held many mobile courts on the dikes to serve the protection of water conservancy works. But the destruction of dikes in that locality still goes on!

Tran Xuan Song
(Hanoi)

5616
CSO: 4209/276

LIGHT INDUSTRY

LOW QUALITY OF MATCHES DEPLORED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 29 Jan 82 p 4

[Article by Nam Van, B3 Thanh Cong Collective Housing Center, in "Readers' Opinion" Column: "Low Quality of Matches"]

[Text] Compared with the past, the price of matches currently sold at state stores has increased manifold but their quality is much lower. Recently, after buying matches and taking them home, we tentatively opened a number of boxes to see how they were. We noticed that out of 10 match sticks, only 3 had enough chemical substance [at their tips], 4 had their tips broken or had no chemical substance at all and the remaining 3 were tipped only with very little chemical substance and consequently did not ignite when struck—not to speak of many boxes which did not contain a sufficient number of match sticks.

In our opinion, it is necessary to make a profit in carrying out production and business but the question of product quality is of prime importance. We would suggest that the Thong Nhat Matches Factory and the commercial sector give this matter serious consideration because the continued sale of matches of increasingly low quality on the market is unacceptable.

9332
CSO: 4209/258

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL URGES SPEED-UP IN TRANSPORTATION TURNAROUND TIME

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Mar 82 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Reduce the Turnaround Time of Transportation Facilities"]

[Text] In addition to selective investments, the better use of the material-technical bases in the transportation sector is an extremely important measure which contributes directly to stimulating production and stabilizing economic life. One of the measures of foremost importance is reducing the turnaround time of facilities. That is a combined quality norm which accurately reflects the effectiveness of the use of boats and vehicles and the capabilities of transportation organization and management. Reducing the turnaround time of facilities is an effective way to increase productivity, reduce costs, and economize in the railroad, maritime, river, and motor vehicle sectors. Cargo is transported rapidly and in large quantities to the destinations, which greatly benefits the national economy and promptly fulfills the requirements of production, construction and life. In the central river transportation enterprises alone, if in 1981 the turnaround time of transportation had been reduced by a day 22 million ton/kilometers would have been transported, equivalent to the volume transported in 2 months by River Transportation Enterprise 204 -- a unit equipped with tens of thousands of tons of facilities -- or to the annual total of a large motor vehicle transportation enterprise.

All-out efforts have been and are being made to gradually reduce the turnaround time of facilities. The railroad sector has completed the improvement of the Hai Van Pass segment and has built additional bypass lines at some railroad stations. A number of river ports and seaports have been expanded and management has been improved. Many transportation and stevedoring units pay piecework salaries based on the number of trips or on volume of work and have begun to attain positive results. River Transportation Enterprise 204 provides foodstuffs for the boat operators and service personnel and has reduced the time needed to prepare for a trip from 3 days to 1.5 day. But in general the turnaround time of facilities is still too long. In 1981 the turnaround time for a railroad car increased by .23 day over 1980 and by 50 percent in comparison to 1978. The turnaround time of the river boat groups was less than in 1980, but there was little progress. For a distance of 220 kilometers the average turnaround time was 20.2 days. On some short cargo-hauling routes at the port of Hai Phong a truck could make four trips a day, but now makes only three trips.

The prolongation of the turnaround time of facilities is due to many factors. The quality of roads has not been ensured, facilities break down, mechanized equipment and material-technical bases at the stations and ports are still insufficient and incomplete. Those are objective reasons. But there is another direct reason: the deficiencies in the organization of cargo handling. The time spent by ships and trains waiting at the station or port accounts for a large part of the turnaround time. The turnaround time of a ship plying the north-south route amounts to months, while the travel time amounts to only 8 to 10 days. In Railroad Zone No 1, the time spent in the station being loaded or unloaded amounts to 79.23 percent of the railroad car's turnaround time. Most of that time is spent waiting. The average turnaround time of a river boat is 20.2 days, more than half of which are spent waiting (6.5 days) or being loaded or unloaded (4 days).

In fact, in some units the dead time in a turnaround cycle can be reduced by reducing the preparation time per trip, reducing the number of unnecessary stops en route, and especially by reducing the time facilities must wait to be loaded or unloaded. If those things are to be accomplished we must continue to plan and improve the railroad stations and ports handling cargo, which are the key links in the transportation process. We must do a better job of resolving the relationship between the cargo owners and facility owners on the one hand and the cargo-handling installations on the other hand, on the basis of effective economic contracts, in order to limit the waiting time and the number of ships and vehicles that must wait to be loaded or unloaded. We must improve dispatching and the communications system in order to bring about harmonious coordination among the various elements in a facility turnaround. Increasing the effectiveness of transportation in general and reducing the turnaround time of facilities specifically are specific objectives of the task of improving the organization and management of the communications and transportation sector. It is necessary to cause every unit, segment, and person to tie in their responsibility and interests with the transportation process in order to create an all-round transformation and increase productivity. Expanding the right of the base level to take the initiative, changing over to cost accounting and commercial practices, changing the method of planning and the method of investment, etc., are measures necessary to achieve the good development of the latent capabilities of the transportation sector and continue to contribute to reducing the turn around time of facilities.

5616
CSO: 4209/288

POPULATION CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

STRONG MEASURES AGAINST FORTUNETELLERS URGED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 5 Feb 82 p 4

[Article: "A Story a Day Column by The Builder: To Thwart That Evil Practice!"]

[Text] Recently, quite a few people, mostly young and from the fair sex, have gone in droves to seek divination on the occasion of Tet. Upon learning that Masters T, N, and C were excellent fortunetellers, they moved heaven and earth to pay them a visit. They were ready to go anywhere, to Thanh Tri, Ha Dong, or Gia Lam, provided these astrologers would foretell possible obstacles to their employment, love or education in this Year of the Dog. They placed confidence and hope in the prophetic advice which these deceptive dealers in superstitions conveyed, rather than in their own labor and learning capabilities. Such misleading prophecy from a number of witches, fortunetellers and astrologers caused joy to some and worry to others, obviously exerting an impact on the latter's labor productivity, enthusiasm regarding work and education, and on their health--not to speak of wasteful expenses.

Dealers in superstition are still able to ply their trade clandestinely, partly because of some people's lingering belief in predestination, and also because of a number of bad elements acting as paid brokers. Furthermore, the struggle against superstition in a number of places has not yet been stepped up.

To thwart this evil, The Builder suggests that youth and women's mass organizations follow closely those members still imbued with superstition so as to win them over, and that scientific organs conduct propaganda and collect documents and pictures on the noxious effects of superstition with a view to helping gullible elements distinguish between right and wrong. On the basis of the people's discoveries, local administrations must take timely measures to prevent and thwart swindlers, and in case education and persuasion fail, they must fall back on administrative and legal measures, as many places have done with success.

9213

CSO: 4209/259

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

April 26, 1982

